SEPTEMBER 13, 1775. № 11. THE NUMBER 63.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

LONDON, May 30.

IT is a fact, that a certain banker in the city has a commiſſion from the miniſtry, to purchaſe ſtock to the amount of 500,000l. on any fall of that article, to ſupport the ſmall remaining ſtock of reputation they may have with the poor deluded people of this betrayed country. The difference of price is always allowed this creature of adminiſtration, at the expence of the people.

May 31. It is certain that the miniſtry, inſtead of regretting the blood that has been ſhed in America, are grieved that it was not ten times more. One of the Court tools ſaid at the beginning of the laſt ſeſſion, that a little blood would do, but is is not ſo now, for they grow more blood-thirſty every day.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 20.

"Although it is generally believed that our court with that of Vienna are upon the moſt friendly and intimate footing, yet there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary. The great alliance between Auſtria, France, Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, Bavaria, and Saxony, all which ſeem to aim at one intereſt, has of late greatly excited the notice of our court; and moſt probably the violent Frederick will interrupt them before their ſcheme can be carried into execution."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 15.

"A certain miniſter at our court has been ſeized and arreſted on ſuſpicion of having carried on an illicit correſpondence with a neighbouring court.

"They write from Conſtantinople that great preparations for war are carrying on over all the Ottoman empire, and that 7 men of war from 60 to 70 guns have been launched there ſince the peace with Ruſſia.

"It is now publicly known, that the Emperor's travelling to Venice, is merely calculated to ſettle a treaty with that republic; that their fleets will in future be in the Emperor's pay, and the republic under the protection of the Houſe of Auſtria.

"The preſent Pontiff Sovereign ſeems to take a great part in politics; his Nuncios at our court and at that of Warſaw have lately entered a proteſt in the name of his Holineſs againſt every thing that has paſſed in Poland."

It is reported the Americans intend taking great care of their priſoners, and that if his Britannic Majeſty ſhould cauſe any of the American captives to be tried and puniſhed with death, as ſuppoſed rebels, that they, in their turn, will then try and condemn the Engliſh priſoners, for what they ſtile treaſon againſt the liberty and conſtitution of America.

June 1. Lord Mansfield in ſpite of all his ingenuity has at length diſcovered the CLOVEN FOOT, which he has for ſome years been ſo induſtriouſly endeavouring to conceal. In the Houſe of Lords, in the late great debate on the Quebec bill, inſtead of adopting the baſe ſervile arguments of the old Lady of Canterbury, "that the Canadians were entitled to the full enjoyment of their laws and religion by the terms of the capitulation and definitive treaty," his Lordſhip had the audacity to contend, that the act of ſupremacy paſſed in the 1ſt of Elizabeth did not extend beyond the realm of England; and that conſequently his Majeſty might admit, by the virtue of his prerogative royal, Papiſts to places of truſt and profit in any part of the Britiſh empire out of England, where there was no exiſting law to the contrary.

Sir Harry Vane brought Strafford to the block, for adviſing the tyrant Charles at the council table to govern by an army. What would Sir Harry's aſtoniſhment be now, were he to riſe from the dead, and hear a profligate court tool, not adviſing to govern by an army of Proteſtants, but by an army of Papiſts and them Frenchmen too?

It is apprehended that deferring the celebration of his Majeſty's birth-day to the 22d of June will anſwer more purpoſes than the public at firſt conceived, as is is expected by that time accounts will arrive of the taking of Boſton, Virginia, New-York, &c. and that the news of theſe glorious acquiſitions will be accompanied by intelligence of the majority of the inhabitants being deſtroyed either by ſword or famine. Such extraordinay news will certainly be productive of the moſt uncommon demonſtrations of joy.

June 5. With what aſtoniſhment people are ſtruck at reading an article in the Gazette, publiſhed by authority, and as it were under the eye of Majeſty calling the murder of upwards of 150 Britiſh ſubjects, a ſkirmiſh! Good God! at what a time are we arrived, when our fellow ſubjects, blood of our blood, and fleſh of our fleſh, are ſet to murder and deſtroy one another; and upon the loſs of ſo great a number, we read (publiſhed by authority) that it is "a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and a detatchment of his Majeſty's troops!" That this bloody buſineſs may fix ſome right honourable heads on Temple bar, ſeems to be the moſt zealous wiſh of the whole kingdom.

June 10. Notwithſtanding the ſecreſy with which matters are conducted, it is ſaid an expreſs was ſent off on Wedneſday laſt to General Gage, containing ſome propoſals which he is to offer immediately to the Delegates.

If the above propoſition ſhould not be accepted, (which the miniſtry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet to take an army of 10,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, which will be ſent to Boſton immediately.

They write from Cork, that two tranſports are now loading there with ſalt proviſions for Bermudas, on the government's account; where we are informed magazines are ordered to be kept for the [illegible] in the Atlantic, as may have occaſion to touch at that iſland in want of ſtores, the neglect of which was ſeverely felt on ſeveral occaſions during the laſt war.

June 15. Monday and yeſterday ſeveral veſſels were taken up in the river, on government contract, to carry troops to America.

The Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinſon have declared themſelves candidates for the Sheriffalty the enſuing year. The Aldermen Hayley and Newnham are to be the popular candidates.

June 17. A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth June 15.

"Sailed the navy ſloop of war, Capt. Sutherland, for Plymouth. The ſhipwrights who left off work yeſterday, on account of their grievances not being redreſſed (Lord Sandwich being called on important buſineſs to town) amounted to 400; ſo that this town is in a ſtate of confuſion."

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in chief of the province of North-Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed) to pardon, releaſe, and forgive all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes, by them, or any of them, committed, the ſaid Herman Huſbands alone excepted.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 14.

"This morning nine gangs of Shipwrights that work in the dock-yard here, applied to the Commiſſioners of the navy, who are at preſent on the ſpot, for ſome relief, or an increaſe of wages, which could not be immediately given; on which they left their work and went out of the yard."

No more troops, we are aſſured will be ſent to America, till the reſolutions agreed to in the Congreſs are known on this ſide the water.

Inſurance is advanced ten per cent, on ſhips outward-bound to America.

Nothing can more evince the utility of the Colonies to the Mother-Country, than, that in leſs than twelve months, the millions of buſhels of wheat have been exported from the Continent to England alone, beſides flour.

June 17. A proclamation is expected hourly to be iſſued out, as was in the rebellion of 1745, declaring it to be high-treaſon to correſpond with, or to lend any aſſiſtance whatever to the Americans, whilſt they continue in the actual ſtate of rebellion

Yeſterday five frigates, viz. the Milford, Captain Braithwaite; the Solebay, Captain Bellew; the Lizard, Captain Hamilton; the Actæon, Captain Atkins; and the Arethuſa, Captain Moutry; were put into commiſſion by the lords of the admiralty, as were alſo the Hawke and Beaver ſloops.

Report ſays, there is now living at, or near, Fairford in Glouceſterſhire, a boy who is only eight years of age who is ſix feet ſix inches high, but ſo helpleſs that if he tumbles down, he is not able to riſe again.

By a gentleman who left Montreal the 13th ult. we are informed, that upwards of 1200 of the inhabitants of that place (chiefly French) had ſigned a petition to his Majeſty for the repeal of the Quebec Bill, lately paſſed in the Britiſh Parliament, for the new regulation of the government of that province.

It is ſaid a veſſel is arrived at Portſmouth, with the lady of Gen. Gage on board,—and that when the ſhip left America, Boſton was in poſſeſſion of the provincials.

An honeſt Teague ſaid t'other day, "England had got the ſow by the wrong ear, for the colony boar would neither lead nor drive."

Capt. Derby, the perſon who brought the firſt account of the battle at Concord, no ſooner unladed his veſſel than he ſet ſail for Bilboa, in order to take in arms, ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the Provincials.

There are three ſhips juſt arrived at different ports in England from America, which have brought letters delivered laſt night, and which are ſaid to give an account of a great loſs the Provincials ſuſtained in attempting to ſtorm the town of Boſton, from the men of war in the harbour. Their loſs is computed between FIVE and SIX THOUSAND, killed and wounded; whilſt that of the Regulars amounts to TWO THOUSAND. In conſequence of theſe diſpatches, it is likewiſe ſaid, that Lords Dartmouth and North have reſigned.

By a veſſel arrived a few days ago at Liverpool from Virginia, a merchant in this town has received orders for a conſiderable quantity of goods.—By this it ſhould appear that ſome change is thought of, different from what the public prints indicate—We have been favoured with a late American paper by the ſame conveyance.

June 20. The Maſter General of the ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tons of ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped off as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of the forces in America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 16.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the admiralty, with orders for the following ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. the Neptune of 90 guns—Superb 74—Firm 64 Eſſex 64—and Windſor and America of 60 guns.—The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that Gen. Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores; in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given. A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

A journeyman taylor of Braintree in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his county, curſed the Miniſter, and, like a true patriot got drunk with his laſt ſixpence; the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious Goddeſs of liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New-England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages; adding, "I will no longer live in this d—d land of ſlavery, and be clipt to death by the ſheers of miniſterial oppreſſion; they ſhall never cabbage me of my liberty while I can weild a bare bodkin; no, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G----d I will go and fight for him.

Orders are given for all artificers in the dock yards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate ſervice.

All the royal reviews being now over, and the reiments marched into ſummer quarters, orders are

ſent to the commanding officers of the different regiments to complete them to their full complement of men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"The Poſt Aſſembly, which is to be held tomorrow for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

At the meeting of the Livery at the Half-Moon tavern, Cheapſide, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. Crompton moved for two reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the Common-hall, relative to the ſubject's right of petitioning the throne, as ſettled at the revolution; which after a ſhort debate were ſettled nem. con. Mr. Rutt then moved, that the letter from Lord Harcourt to the Lord Mayor might be read: a copy of which was produced and read accordingly. Mr. Stavely then made two motions to be laid before the Common-hall; the firſt a vote of cenſure to thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent, at the ſame time declaring that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, had never till at this period been refuſed to be received by the King upon his throne, and that the refuſal could only be calculated to intercept the grievances and oppreſſions of the people from the ear of the ſovereign; the ſecond a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his Lordſhip's anſwer to the letter from Lord Harcourt, and for his conduct in defending the rights of the Livery of London; which after ſome little amendments were agreed to. Mr. Brewer now obſerved, that in his opinion another remonſtrance to the throne at this alarming and critical juncture was highly neceſſary, particularly upon the calamitous ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America; accordingly one was produced, which was read and approved; but Mr. Stone moved that it might be read by ſentences, which was agreed to, upon which many obſervations were made by Mr. Stone, and anſwered by Mr. Lee; the queſtion was afterwards put, and carried without one diſſentient, in the affirmative.

At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Marſhall read an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majeſty, couched in terms of the ſevereſt cenſure on the Miniſtry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beſeeching his Majeſty to diſmiſs them for ever from his preſence, when the addreſs was approved; but it was reſolved, that it ſhould be preſented only to the King on his throne; and the ſheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majeſty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

Upwards of 4000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, have, during the courſe of this week, been bought up here by government, for the uſe of the troops in America.

June 24. Lord North appeared at Ranelagh on Friday, with his hair about his ears, as if he had been frightened with the laſt American News.

Laſt week a head, apparently that of a monſter, brought from China, was preſented to the Royal Society; but, oh grief of griefs! a ſkillful ſurgeon having ſince examined it, it was found to be only a large Cocoa-Nut, with the ſkin of an ox's head very artificially drawn over it.

The famous Captain Roach is come home in the Thames Indiaman, which arrived in the Downs on Friday the 23d inſt.

It is reported that Parliament will meet in the month of Auguſt, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical ſtate of America into conſideration.

A letter from an Officer of rank in the army at Boſton to his father, mentions their ſituation being very diſagreeable, as even the Officers could not procure any thing but ſalt proviſions.

Orders were yeſterday ſent to the Victualling Office, for the greateſt expedition to be uſed in getting a large quantity of proviſions ready to be embarked for America.

About a fortnight ſince, Mr. George Stuckey, merchant of Langport, Somerſetſhire, laid three Bank notes, one of forty, and two of ten pounds each, which he had received from a correſpondent in a letter, in his deſk. On looking for them next day he miſſed them, and enquiry was made, but without effect; but about two days afterwards he ſaw a rat in the Compting-houſe, which came as he thought out of the deſk, and on examining he diſcovered a hole, and another in the corner of the room through which the rat entered. This cauſed him to imagine it might be gone that way, and on tracing the length of two rooms by taking up the flooring, a rat's neſt was found with the letter, part of which was eat, and the young ones lying on the notes and the remainder of the letter. The notes were not torn, only a little ſoiled.

June 29. The following converſation paſſed yeſterday at St. James's on the Sheriffs waiting upon his Majeſty (agreeable to order) to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the City Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition.—

—Mr. Sheriff Plomer.—

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, to wait on your Majeſty, humbly to know your Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive on the throne, their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition."—Anſwer.—"You will pleaſe to take notice, that I will receive their Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition on Friday next at the Levee."—Sheriff Plomer.—"Your Majeſty will be pleaſed to permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall-aſſembled, have reſolved not to preſent their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, unleſs your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on the throne."—Anſwer.—"I am ready to receive Addreſſes and Petitions, but I am the judge where."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 25.

"Friday night an expreſs arrived at the Victualling office here to ſet another oven at work to bake fourteen ſuits a day (a ſuit an hundred weight) for the ſervice in America, as all their ſupplies muſt come from England."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, June 21.

"This day arrived here the Hercules, Thompſon, and Biron, Reaves, from Newfoundland, for bread, beef, &c. the Fiſhermen being in great diſtreſs on account of the ſtoppage of the uſual ſupplies from New-England, and the other Colonies."

Orders are ſent to Falmouth for a large quantity of biſcuit to be baked immediately, for the uſe of the troops under the command of Gen. Gage at Boſton.

Several Americans arrived yeſterday at the Caſtle and Falcon in Aldergate ſtreet, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

Yeſterday morning early an expreſs arrived from General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, which expreſs was forwarded to his Majeſty at Kew. And it is ſince reported, that the General was preparing to come down acroſs the Lakes from Canada, with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to preſs the inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne, with another body of 5000 men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the Province of New-York, to intercept any aids that may be ſent to them from the ſouthern Provinces. And that the Aſia man of war has ſailed from Boſton to block up the Port of New-York.

According to the opinion of thoſe converſant in city politics, the patriotic party as they are called, are more embaraſſed with his Majeſty's anſwer, as delivered on Wedneſday laſt, than they have been by all their former proceedings in the walk of petitioning, remonſtrating, &c.

WHITEHAVEN, July 6. An Iriſhman who came lately from Kendal over Hardknot and Wrynoſe, was complaining the other day of the badneſs of that road; "but (continued he) it will ſoon be better, for I ſaw a great many people at work repairing it, lying faſt aſleep at their dinners."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated May 3, 1775. to a houſe in this town.

"Our Governor has ſeized, and conveyed on board the Magdalen armed ſchooner, all the powder and arms in the Magazine at Williamſburg; which has given great offence to the ſwaggering NATIVES, who have ſworn vengeance, the articles being very ſcarce. Thoſe in this borough, as well as in the country round, are providing themſelves with arms, and muſtering often, to enable themſelves to repel invaſions, as they ſay; and to extirpate the ENEMIES OF AMERICA. From all which we muſt apprehend we are upon the eve of a civil war, not to be prevented but by repealing the acts they complain of.—As I cannot but condemn their meaſures, nor will belie my ſentiments, I refrain the company of the liberty men as much as poſſible."

The following is an extract of a letter from a young man, a native of this town; dated at Marblehead nigh Boſton, May 18, 1775, to his relation here. "I left Capt. Wetherald at Norfolk, and ſhipped on board a ſchooner bound for Boſton; on the 2d of February, I was preſt on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Lively, Capt. Biſhop, as noble a commander as ever ſun ſhined on. The diſturbances here are not ſettled yet, nor will they, it is ſuppoſed, till a great deal of blood is ſhed on both ſides. On the 19th of April laſt, two regiments of our ſoldiers marched out of Boſton, to a place called Concord; when they came to the camp where the New-England men were, ſome of our officers diſcharged their pieces, and ſome of our ſoldiers broke the word of command, and fired in amongſt them, and killed about 200 of them; the New-Englandmen then fired, and killed about 80 of our men, and wounded a great many more, both officers and ſoldiers.—Upward of 1100 New-Englandmen purſued our ſoldiers, almoſt to Boſton, who came in under cover of the Somerſet man of war.

"Many tranſports have arrived here lately, and a great number are yet expected. There will be a bloody civil war, you may depend upon it: for the provincials are reſolute, and I am certain the Engliſh will never give up.

"About three months ago, our tender went to Boſton, and from thence up a ſmall river called Charles river; at ſun-riſe about 300 provincials came down the ſides of the river and ordered the maſter to ſend his boat on ſhore with one man; he replied he had no time; ſeveral of them immediately came into the water, with a pretence of boarding her; but finding that the maſter would not ſend the boat, they returned, and with the reſt, fired upon the ſchooner, but providentially killed none: the ſchooner then fired a ſix-pounder directly amongſt them, and killed and wounded upwards of 50; the reſt immediately diſperſed. I have nothing further to add, except that all my friends may make themſelves eaſy on my account; we want for nothing, and are extremely well uſed by all the officers.—If we live, and affairs are ſettled, we ſhall be coming home in two years."

[For more London News, See the laſt page.]

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 17.

The Honourable the Continental Congreſs, on the 2d inſtant adjourned until the 5th day of September, then to be again convened at Philadelphia, leaving ſeveral committees to prepare ſome matters of importance againſt their meeting. Among other things, they have taken the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of the crown officers, and divided the Indian tribes into three departments; the firſt taking in the ſix nations, and all to the northward of them; the ſecond, all the tribes from the ſix nations to the ſouth line of the colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the ſouthward of the ſouth line of Virginia. They have appointed commiſſioners for each of theſe departments, with proper preſents, talks, and belts of wampum, and the uſual and neceſſary articles of trade for the ſeveral nations. The Commiſſioners for the firſt and ſecond departments have already ſet out for the places of their deſtination; and we are well aſſured, that ſuch meaſures have been taken, and ſuch ſatisfactory and authentic accounts received by the Congreſs, that all apprehenſions of danger from our fellow-ſubjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed.

One of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near ſome of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occaſioned conſiderable firing on Tueſday laſt; but nothing material was affected on either ſide.

His Excellency the General has been pleaſed to appoint Edmund Randolph, and George Baylor, Eſqrs, his Aids de Camps.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Friday laſt was conducted to this town by an eſcort, commanded by Captain Meleher, the officers and crews of the armed cutters Margaretta, Dilligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boſton, and a ſtaunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon. Capt. Moore, of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, 5 Midſhipmen and Warrant Officers, together with 17 Privates belonging to the above veſſels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

We hear that laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of Riflemen killed 2 or 3 of Regulars as they were relieving the centries at Charleſtown lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Eſqrs. three of the Delegates of the Colony, at the Continental Congreſs, arrived here in good health on Friday laſt.

AUG. 21. Monday being the anniverſary of the ever memorable 14th of Auguſt, 1775, when an oppoſition to the Miniſterial plan to inſlave the Americans was firſt made. It was celebrated by the Field Officers of the 6th Brigade under the Command of Colonel James Frye, at the houſe of Jonathan Haſtings, Eſqr; in Cambridge, where the following Toaſts were drank, viz.

1. The Continental Congreſs.
2. Succeſs to our Undertakings.
3. The Memorable 14th of Auguſt 1765.
4. May American Valour ever prove invincible to the attempt of Miniſterial Tyranny to oppreſs them.
5. The Twelve United Colonies.
6. All our Friends in Great-Britain.
7. Liberty without Licentiouſneſs.
8. A ſpeedy and happy concluſion to the preſent unhappy Diſputes.
9. The 19th of April 1775.
10. A ſpeedy entrance, poſſeſſing and opening of the town of Boſton.
11. The Preſident of the Continental Congreſs.
12. General Waſhington and the other General Officers of the American army.
13. A ſpeedy export to all the enemies of America, without any drawback.
14. Immortal honour to that patriot and hero Dr. Joſeph Warren and the brave American troops, who fought the battle at Charleſtown, on the 17th of June, 1775.

Yeſterday at 7 o'clock at night, arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swaſhan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenſed for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act againſt us.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 15,

Committee-Hall, Portſmouth, Auguſt 13, 1775.

THE committee of ſafety finding it inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this town, that any further communication ſhould be kept up between the ſhip Scarborough and the town.

Therefore voted, that henceforward no boats paſs or repaſs from the ſaid ſhip, or the town of New-Caſtle, without a permit from the committee, or the ſelect-men or committee of New-Caſtle.

By order of Committee,
H. WENTWORTH, Chairman.

We are credibly informed that in conſequence of the above vote, Capt. Barclay of the Scarborough, has ſtopped all our ſhipping outward and inward bound.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) Auguſt 15.

FIFTEEN tranſports and ſhips of war paſſed by this harbour laſt Saturday, ſuppoſed to be bound to Boſton with the ſheep, oxen, &c. taken from Fiſher's and Gardner's iſlands.

The ſame day arrived here a ſhip of war, called the Glaſgow; ſo that we are now "protected" by two ſhips of 20 guns, and one of 16, which is very lucky, as a Spaniſh war ſeems to be very near, we having never before had any ſhip ſtationed here, for our protection, in time of war.

NEW-YORK.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-York, Auguſt 12, 1775.

WHEREAS agreeable to a reſolution of this Congreſs, the Mayor and magiſtrates of this city, have been requeſted to procure a barge, to be built for his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, to replace the one lately deſtroyed; and this Congreſs being informed by the Mayor, that the carpenters in this city, decline undertaking to build the ſaid barge, being apprehenſive (from threats given out by ſome perſons) if they ſhould undertake to build the ſaid barge, not only the ſame may be deſtroyed, but that their perſons or property may be injured or inſulted; Reſolved, that all perſons who have given ſuch obſtruction (by threats) to the execution of the aforeſaid order, or ſhall hereafter by threats or violence oppoſe the ſame, ought to be conſidered as factious diſorderly members of the community, and as guilty of a dangerous attempt to deſtroy the authority of this Congreſs, and to render them contemptible. Reſolved, that for the purpoſe of effectually carrying into execution the ſaid order, and to defeat the malicious deſigns of ſuch as dare to con-

ſent to the commanding officers of the different regiments to complete them to their full complement of men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"The Poſt Aſſembly, which is to be held tomorrow for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

At the meeting of the Livery at the Half-Moon tavern, Cheapſide, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. Crompton moved for two reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the Common-hall, relative to the ſubject's right of petitioning the throne, as ſettled at the revolution; which after a ſhort debate were ſettled nem. con. Mr. Rutt then moved, that the letter from Lord Harcourt to the Lord Mayor might be read: a copy of which was produced and read accordingly. Mr. Stavely then made two motions to be laid before the Common-hall; the firſt a vote of cenſure to thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent, at the ſame time declaring that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, had never till at this period been refuſed to be received by the King upon his throne, and that the refuſal could only be calculated to intercept the grievances and oppreſſions of the people from the ear of the ſovereign; the ſecond a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his Lordſhip's anſwer to the letter from Lord Harcourt, and for his conduct in defending the rights of the Livery of London; which after ſome little amendments were agreed to. Mr. Brewer now obſerved, that in his opinion another remonſtrance to the throne at this alarming and critical juncture was highly neceſſary, particularly upon the calamitous ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America; accordingly one was produced, which was read and approved; but Mr. Stone moved that it might be read by ſentences, which was agreed to, upon which many obſervations were made by Mr. Stone, and anſwered by Mr. Lee; the queſtion was afterwards put, and carried without one diſſentient, in the affirmative.

At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Marſhall read an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majeſty, couched in terms of the ſevereſt cenſure on the Miniſtry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beſeeching his Majeſty to diſmiſs them for ever from his preſence, when the addreſs was approved; but it was reſolved, that it ſhould be preſented only to the King on his throne; and the ſheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majeſty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

Upwards of 4000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, have, during the courſe of this week, been bought up here by government, for the uſe of the troops in America.

June 24. Lord North appeared at Ranelagh on Friday, with his hair about his ears, as if he had been frightened with the laſt American News.

Laſt week a head, apparently that of a monſter, brought from China, was preſented to the Royal Society; but, oh grief of griefs! a ſkillful ſurgeon having ſince examined it, it was found to be only a large Cocoa-Nut, with the ſkin of an ox's head very artificially drawn over it.

The famous Captain Roach is come home in the Thames Indiaman, which arrived in the Downs on Friday the 23d inſt.

It is reported that Parliament will meet in the month of Auguſt, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical ſtate of America into conſideration.

A letter from an Officer of rank in the army at Boſton to his father, mentions their ſituation being very diſagreeable, as even the Officers could not procure any thing but ſalt proviſions.

Orders were yeſterday ſent to the Victualling Office, for the greateſt expedition to be uſed in getting a large quantity of proviſions ready to be embarked for America.

About a fortnight ſince, Mr. George Stuckey, merchant of Langport, Somerſetſhire, laid three Bank notes, one of forty, and two of ten pounds each, which he had received from a correſpondent in a letter, in his deſk. On looking for them next day he miſſed them, and enquiry was made, but without effect; but about two days afterwards he ſaw a rat in the Compting-houſe, which came as he thought out of the deſk, and on examining he diſcovered a hole, and another in the corner of the room through which the rat entered. This cauſed him to imagine it might be gone that way, and on tracing the length of two rooms by taking up the flooring, a rat's neſt was found with the letter, part of which was eat, and the young ones lying on the notes and the remainder of the letter. The notes were not torn, only a little ſoiled.

June 29. The following converſation paſſed yeſterday at St. James's on the Sheriffs waiting upon his Majeſty (agreeable to order) to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the City Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition.—

—Mr. Sheriff Plomer.—

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, to wait on your Majeſty, humbly to know your Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive on the throne, their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition."—Anſwer.—"You will pleaſe to take notice, that I will receive their Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition on Friday next at the Levee."—Sheriff Plomer.—"Your Majeſty will be pleaſed to permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall-aſſembled, have reſolved not to preſent their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, unleſs your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on the throne."—Anſwer.—"I am ready to receive Addreſſes and Petitions, but I am the judge where."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 25.

"Friday night an expreſs arrived at the Victualling office here to ſet another oven at work to bake fourteen ſuits a day (a ſuit an hundred weight) for the ſervice in America, as all their ſupplies muſt come from England."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, June 21.

"This day arrived here the Hercules, Thompſon, and Biron, Reaves, from Newfoundland, for bread, beef, &c. the Fiſhermen being in great diſtreſs on account of the ſtoppage of the uſual ſupplies from New-England, and the other Colonies."

Orders are ſent to Falmouth for a large quantity of biſcuit to be baked immediately, for the uſe of the troops under the command of Gen. Gage at Boſton.

Several Americans arrived yeſterday at the Caſtle and Falcon in Aldergate ſtreet, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

Yeſterday morning early an expreſs arrived from General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, which expreſs was forwarded to his Majeſty at Kew. And it is ſince reported, that the General was preparing to come down acroſs the Lakes from Canada, with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to preſs the inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne, with another body of 5000 men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the Province of New-York, to intercept any aids that may be ſent to them from the ſouthern Provinces. And that the Aſia man of war has ſailed from Boſton to block up the Port of New-York.

According to the opinion of thoſe converſant in city politics, the patriotic party as they are called, are more embaraſſed with his Majeſty's anſwer, as delivered on Wedneſday laſt, than they have been by all their former proceedings in the walk of petitioning, remonſtrating, &c.

WHITEHAVEN, July 6. An Iriſhman who came lately from Kendal over Hardknot and Wrynoſe, was complaining the other day of the badneſs of that road; "but (continued he) it will ſoon be better, for I ſaw a great many people at work repairing it, lying faſt aſleep at their dinners."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated May 3, 1775. to a houſe in this town.

"Our Governor has ſeized, and conveyed on board the Magdalen armed ſchooner, all the powder and arms in the Magazine at Williamſburg; which has given great offence to the ſwaggering NATIVES, who have ſworn vengeance, the articles being very ſcarce. Thoſe in this borough, as well as in the country round, are providing themſelves with arms, and muſtering often, to enable themſelves to repel invaſions, as they ſay; and to extirpate the ENEMIES OF AMERICA. From all which we muſt apprehend we are upon the eve of a civil war, not to be prevented but by repealing the acts they complain of.---As I cannot but condemn their meaſures, nor will belie my ſentiments, I refrain the company of the liberty men as much as poſſible."

The following is an extract of a letter from a young man, a native of this town; dated at Marblehead nigh Boſton, May 18, 1775, to his relation here. "I left Capt. Wetherald at Norfolk, and ſhipped on board a ſchooner bound for Boſton; on the 2d of February, I was preſt on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Lively, Capt. Biſhop, as noble a commander as ever ſun ſhined on. The diſturbances here are not ſettled yet, nor will they, it is ſuppoſed, till a great deal of blood is ſhed on both ſides. On the 19th of April laſt, two regiments of our ſoldiers marched out of Boſton, to a place called Concord; when they came to the camp where the New-England men were, ſome of our officers diſcharged their pieces, and ſome of our ſoldiers broke the word of command, and fired in amongſt them, and killed about 200 of them; the New-Englandmen then fired, and killed about 80 of our men, and wounded a great many more, both officers and ſoldiers.---Upward of 1100 New-Englandmen purſued our ſoldiers, almoſt to Boſton, who came in under cover of the Somerſet man of war.

"Many tranſports have arrived here lately, and a great number are yet expected. There will be a bloody civil war, you may depend upon it: for the provincials are reſolute, and I am certain the Engliſh will never give up.

"About three months ago, our tender went to Boſton, and from thence up a ſmall river called Charles river; at ſun-riſe about 300 provincials came down the ſides of the river and ordered the maſter to ſend his boat on ſhore with one man; he replied he had no time; ſeveral of them immediately came into the water, with a pretence of boarding her; but finding that the maſter would not ſend the boat, they returned, and with the reſt, fired upon the ſchooner, but providentially killed none: the ſchooner then fired a ſix-pounder directly amongſt them, and killed and wounded upwards of 50; the reſt immediately diſperſed. I have nothing further to add, except that all my friends may make themſelves eaſy on my account; we want for nothing, and are extremely well uſed by all the officers.---If we live, and affairs are ſettled, we ſhall be coming home in two years."

[For more London News, See the laſt page.]

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 17.

The Honourable the Continental Congreſs, on the 2d inſtant adjourned until the 5th day of September, then to be again convened at Philadelphia, leaving ſeveral committees to prepare ſome matters of importance againſt their meeting. Among other things, they have taken the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of the crown officers, and divided the Indian tribes into three departments; the firſt taking in the ſix nations, and all to the northward of them; the ſecond, all the tribes from the ſix nations to the ſouth line of the colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the ſouthward of the ſouth line of Virginia. They have appointed commiſſioners for each of theſe departments, with proper preſents, talks, and belts of wampum, and the uſual and neceſſary articles of trade for the ſeveral nations. The Commiſſioners for the firſt and ſecond departments have already ſet out for the places of their deſtination; and we are well aſſured, that ſuch meaſures have been taken, and ſuch ſatisfactory and authentic accounts received by the Congreſs, that all apprehenſions of danger from our fellow-ſubjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed.

One of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near ſome of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occaſioned conſiderable firing on Tueſday laſt; but nothing material was affected on either ſide.

His Excellency the General has been pleaſed to appoint Edmund Randolph, and George Baylor, Eſqrs, his Aids de Campt.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Friday laſt was conducted to this town by an eſcort, commanded by Captain Melcher, the officers and crews of the armed cutters Margaretta, Dilligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boſton, and a ſtaunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon. Capt. Moore, of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, 5 Midſhipmen and Warrant Officers, together with 17 Privates belonging to the above veſſels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

We hear that laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of Riflemen killed 2 or 3 of Regulars as they were relieving the centries at Charleſtown lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Eſqrs. three of the Delegates of the Colony, at the Continental Congreſs, arrived here in good health on Friday laſt.

AUG. 21. Monday being the anniverſary of the ever memorable 14th of Auguſt, 1775, when an oppoſition to the Miniſterial plan to inſlave the Americans was firſt made: It was celebrated by the Field Officers of the 6th Brigade under the Command of Colonel James Frye, at the houſe of Jonathan Haſtings, Eſqr; in Cambridge, where the following Toaſts were drank, viz.

1. The Continental Congreſs.
2. Succeſs to our Undertakings.
3. The Memorable 14th of Auguſt 1765.
4. May American Valour ever prove invincible to the attempt of Miniſterial Tyranny to oppreſs them.
5. The Twelve United Colonies.
6. All our Friends in Great-Britain.
7. Liberty without Licentiouſneſs.
8. A ſpeedy and happy concluſion to the preſent unhappy Diſputes.
9. The 19th of April 1775.
10. A ſpeedy entrance, poſſeſſing and opening of the town of Boſton.
11. The Preſident of the Continental Congreſs.
12. General Waſhington and the other General Officers of the American army.
13. A ſpeedy export to all the enemies of America, without any drawback.
14. Immortal honour to that patriot and hero Dr. Joſeph Warren and the brave American troops, who fought the battle at Charleſtown, on the 17th of June, 1775.

Yeſterday at 7 o'clock at night, arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swaſhan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenſed for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act againſt us.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 15,

Committee-Hall, Portſmouth, Auguſt 13, 1775.

THE committee of ſafety finding it inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this town, that any further communication ſhould be kept up between the ſhip Scarborough and the town.

Therefore voted, that henceforward no boats paſs or repaſs from the ſaid ſhip, or the town of New-Caſtle, without a permit from the committee, or the ſelect-men or committee of New-Caſtle.

By order of Committee,
H. WENTWORTH, Chairman.

We are credibly informed that in conſequence of the above vote, Capt. Barclay of the Scarborough, has ſtopped all our ſhipping outward and inward bound.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) Auguſt 15.

FIFTEEN tranſports and ſhips of war paſſed by this harbour laſt Saturday, ſuppoſed to be bound to Boſton with the ſheep, oxen, &c. taken from Fiſher's and Gardner's iſlands.

The ſame day arrived here a ſhip of war, called the Glaſgow; ſo that we are now "protected" by two ſhips of 20 guns, and one of 16, which is very lucky, as a Spaniſh war ſeems to be very near, we having never before had any ſhip ſtationed here, for our protection, in time of war.

NEW-YORK.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-York, Auguſt 12, 1775.

WHEREAS agreeable to a reſolution of this Congreſs, the Mayor and magiſtrates of this city, have been requeſted to procure a barge, to be built for his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, to replace the one lately deſtroyed; and this Congreſs being informed by the Mayor, that the carpenters in this city, decline undertaking to build the ſaid barge, being apprehenſive (from threats given out by ſome perſons) if they ſhould undertake to build the ſaid barge, not only the ſame may be deſtroyed, but that their perſons or property may be injured or inſulted; Reſolved, that all perſons who have given ſuch obſtruction (by threats) to the execution of the aforeſaid order, or ſhall hereafter by threats or violence oppoſe the ſame, ought to be conſidered as factious diſorderly members of the community, and as guilty of a dangerous attempt to deſtroy the authority of this Congreſs, aud to render them contemptible. Reſolved, that for the purpoſe of effectually carrying into execution the ſaid order, and to defeat the malicious deſigns of ſuch as dare to con-

temn or oppoſe the authority and orders of this Congreſs, Mr. Henry Sheaf be ordered immediately to ſet about building a proper barge for the ſaid ſhip Aſia, and finiſh her with all poſſible diſpatch; and that Col. Laſher be ordered to furniſh a ſufficient guard (who are to be relieved at the diſcretion of the Col.) to protect the ſaid barge while building, and to ſee her ſafely delivered for the uſe of the ſaid ſhip; and the magiſtrates as well as the other inhabitants of this city, are requeſted to give all neceſſary aid in this buſineſs, that it may be known, whether a few raſh and reſtleſs individuals out of doors, or the repreſentative body of the colony in this Congreſs, are to direct the meaſures for our public ſafety at this dangerous and critical juncture.——Reſolved, that if any perſon or perſons, ſhall be found threatening or attempting to deſtroy the ſaid barge, they be taken into cuſtody by the ſaid guard, and detained till the order of this Congreſs ſhall be made reſpecting them.

A true copy from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

Auguſt 21. A gentleman belonging to Philadelphia arrived here laſt Friday evening from Boſton, by way of Rhode-Iſland: The 25th of July, lat. 42, he was taken by the Glaſgow man of war, 150 leagues from the land, in the ſhip Charming Sally, Capt. Dowman, with 2200 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, and carried into Boſton the 4th inſtant.——He informs us, that General Gage was diſmantling Caſtle-William, and removing the cannon with the garriſon up to town; that near 400 of the wounded ſoldiers had died ſince the battle of Bunker's-Hill; that there was not the leaſt appearance of any embarkation among them, and that it was the general opinion of the military, that nothing farther would be attempted by Gen. Gage until he had other accounts from England; that proviſions of all ſorts were ſcarce and dear, mutton 18d. per pound, geeſe 8ſ, and every other thing in proportion, notwithſtanding a ſhip had juſt arrived from Ireland with ſalt proviſions.

A ſchooner belonging to one Mr. White, was alſo taken and carried into Boſton: She was from Philadelphia for New-Hampſhire. Mr. Hitchburn and Mr. White are two of the gentlemen that were taken by Capt. Wallace, with ſome letters for the provincial camp: They are confined on board the Preſton man of war.

Aug. 28. We hear a number of officers ladies, have lately arrived at Boſton from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, Widows!

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpoſe laſt Wedneſday evening; and part of the Provincial Artillery, under the command of Capt. John Lamb, were poſted on the battery, to prevent the landing of any party from the Aſia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about 11 o'clock, they obſerved one of the above ſhip's barges lying at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where ſhe continued upwards of an hour; then ſhe got under ſail, and fired a muſket at the men that were poſted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a ſmart fire of muſketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry belonging to Col. Laſher's battalion, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above purpoſe.—Soon after this the Aſia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had aſſembled ſhe began a heavy and ſmart fire, of 9, 18, and 24 pounders, and ſome grape ſhot, ſucceeded by a diſcharge of muſketry from the marines: But without any other miſchief than damaging the upper part of ſeveral houſes near the fort and Whitehall, and wounding three men. Notwithſtanding the fire from the Aſia, the citizens effected their purpoſe, and carried off 21 pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages. —Since this diſturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their moſt valuable effects.

In conſequence of the above procedure his worſhipful the Mayor received the four following letters from Capt. Vandeput, which were anſwered.

[illegible] Auguſt 24, 1775.

After the event of laſt night, I think it neceſſary to inform you, that having information, that it was intended by ſome people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as ſtores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect. I ſent a boat to lie near the ſhore, to watch their motions; ſoon after twelve, they began to move the guns from the battery, which being obſerved by the officer in the boat, he left his ſtation to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the ſhore, he was fired upon by a great many muſketry, by which one of the men in the boat was ſhot dead. My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this ſort, as well as to defend the guns, which occaſioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid; but if they will perſiſt in behaving in ſuch a manner as to make their ſafety and my duty incompatible, the miſchiefs that may ariſe muſt lie at their doors, and not mine.

An anſwer is deſired. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and Magiſtrates of New-York.

Gentlemen, ASIA, Aug. 24. 1775.

"Whereas a boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the ſaid boat was ſhot dead. And whereas his Majeſty's cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, or afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expreſſed in the ſtatutes for ſuch offences; this is to require at the hands of the magiſtrates, due ſatisfaction for theſe high miſdemeanors; as I muſt otherwiſe look upon theſe acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any anſwer; I muſt therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to ſend ſome anſwer to anſwer to this, as ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, I ſhall look upon your ſilence as a negative to my requiſition, and ſhall take ſuch meaſures as may ſeem neceſſary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT.

To the Mayor and principal Magiſtrates.

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25. 1775.

SIR,

"I received a letter from you laſt night, in which you ſaid that you would this morning ſend me an explicit anſwer to my former letters. As you certainly have had ſufficient time to make every neceſſary enquiry, I am to deſire you will ſend me your anſwer upon the receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Eſq;

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I have juſt now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the muſket fired from our boat, was fired as a ſignal towards the ſhip, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewiſe make their affidavits of. You ſay you are at a loſs to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of thoſe guns, in the ſeat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broadſide at the city at large. You ſurely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of his Majeſty's ſtores, wherever they may be: For this purpoſe I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a conſiderable time I thought they had deſiſted from their purpoſe, till their hazzaing and firing from the walls upon the ſhip, convinced me to the contrary; this occaſioned the broadſide to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the moſt effectual method to prevent their perſiſting in their purſuit, which it were impoſſible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I ſhall perſiſt in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I ſhall, if poſſible, avoid doing hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 19.

In CONGRESS, Tueſday, Auguſt 1, 1775.

WHEREAS, at a former Congreſs it was reſolved, that, if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Aſſociation enumerated and complained of, ſhould not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775. the inhabitants of theſe colonies would not directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies; and as ſome doubts have ariſen with reſpect to the true ſpirit and conſtruction of ſaid reſolve, to the end that ſuch doubts may be removed.

Reſolved, That under the prohibition in the ſaid aſſociation contained, to export to or import from the Iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, this Congreſs intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the Iſlands Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European iſland and ſettlement within the Britiſh dominions; and that, under the denomination of Weſt-Indies, this Congreſs means to comprehend all the Weſt-India iſlands, Britiſh and foreign, to whatever ſtate, power or Prince belonging, or by whomſoever governed, and alſo the Summer iſlands, Bahama iſlands, Berbicia and Surinam on the main, and every iſland and ſettlement within the latitude of the ſouthern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NORFOLK, September 13,

The Printer on Saturday morning laſt received the following very extraordinary letter from Capt. Squire of the Otter ſloop of war in this harbor. It needs no comment; but the Printer cannot forbear to ſay, that he has always endeavoured to keep an open and liberal preſs, as free for Capt. Squire as for any one elſe. If there have been any miſtakes, they have been the reſult of the popular voice; and although it would always have given the Printer pleaſure, to be in any degree inſtrumental to the ſtricteſt harmony between his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony and the gentlemen of the navy, yet he does not conceive that his preſs is to be under the direction of any one but himſelf, and while he has the ſanction of the law, he ſhall always pride himſelf in the reflection that the liberty of the preſs is one of the grand bulwarks of the Engliſh conſtitution.

Otter ſloop, Norfolk River, September 9, 1775.

To the Printer of the Norfolk Paper.

Mr. Printer,

SIR,

YOU have in many papers lately taken the freedom to mention my name, and thereto added many falſities. I now declare, (if I am ever again mentioned therein with any reflections on my character) I will moſt aſſuredly ſeize your perſon and take you on board the Otter.

I am

Your humble ſervant,

M. SQUIRE.

Arrived here on Friday laſt the King Fiſher ſloop of war, who brings orders from Admiral Greaves, by which Captain M'Cartney is ſuperceded in his command of the Mercury, and is now in confinement. Lieutenant Graham is appointed to ſucceed him. For this FAVOR the Capt. is indebted to Lord Dunmore's good offices, who, it ſeems, has repreſented the humane, civilized behaviour of this gentleman as ſavouring too ſtrong of whiggiſm to be reliſhed by his Lordſhip. Capt. SQUIRE, who has hitherto diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his HONESTY, HUMANITY and WARM ATTACHMENT to this country, is now ſupreme in command.

On Tueſday laſt ſailed from this place the Otter ſloop of war, Capt. Squire, for Baltimore. The renowned Capt. fearing that the terror of his name, and fame of his actions ſhould not have reached ſo diſtant a province as Maryland, has taken a cruiſe thither, to render himſelf as conſpicuous there, as he has become of late in this colony. One caution however, is ſuggeſted by a correſpondent, which may not be unworthy the Captain's notice, and which if not attended to, may probably ſully the luſtre of his paſt noble deeds; that is, that he would avoid all excurſions on ſhore in queſt of GAME, ſuch as hogs, ſheep, &c. for there are laws in that province, by which TRESPASSES of this nature are puniſhed in a manner that would diſgrace even the loweſt character in life.

Capt. APPLETON in the ſhip George arrived here from Scarborough, on the 15th of June, ſpoke the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Malbone of and from Philadelphia, bound for Ireland, in lat. 50: 20. N. and long. 32: 30. W.——July 17th the ſhip Hancock and Adams, Capt. Charles Forreſt from Philadelphia, bound for Ireland, in lat. 44 N. and long. 62 W. The ſhip Proſperity, Capt. Eliſton of and from Philadelphia, bound for Briſtol, in lat. 42: 30. N. and long. 53: W.——Auguſt 12th, the brig Eſcape, Capt. Robert Callow from Baltimore bound for Barcelona, in lat. 39: N. and long. 62: W. Sep 2d, the brig Nancy, Capt. Hugh Montgomery of and from Philadelphia, bound for Liſbon S. E. from Cape James, 35 leagues diſtant, and all well.

DEATHS.] On Monday laſt Doctor HODGSON of Princeſs Anne county, a Gentleman univerſally eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, as well on account of his abilities in his profeſſion, as his many amiable qualities in a private character.

"Hic domus, hoc tellus, et PLACENS UXOR linquenda."

Mr. HOLT,

YOU will be pleaſed, through your paper, to return Capt. Squires, of his majeſty's ſhip Otter, my warmeſt thanks for his very kind and hoſpitable treatment of my two ſlaves, Aaron and Johnny, from the county of King and Queen, during their ſtay on board his ſhip. The public may be informed, that upon notice given me that they were on board, I applied by my overſeer on Wedneſday laſt, through Mr. Sprowle, and obtained leave to ſearch for them; but as the Captain had taken them upon a cruiſe, they were not then to be found. Providentially, however, on Saturday evening, during the guſt, a tender was drove on our ſhore, upon Back river, commanded by Matthew Squires, Eſq; in which came on ſhore the two fellows above-mentioned, with a number of other people, who immediately ran off into the woods. On ſunday morning, two of my neighbours brought in to me Aaron, taken up near the wreck; and in the evening, Johnny was delivered me from the captain's diviſion. I herewith ſend you ſome depoſitions, taken in the preſence of gentlemen of reputation in town, which I beg the favour of you to publiſh in your next paper. The originals may be ſeen at any time.

WILSON MILES CARY.

HAMPTON, September, 4, 1775.

We hear that the Governor of North-Carolina, had called a council, prior to which he ſuſpended the honorable Mr. DRY from that board, without giving him the leaſt opportunity of defending himſelf. Such is the reward of merit!

THE depoſition of Archibald Campbell and Angus Fiſher, being of lawful age, depoſe and ſay, that on the 24th of Auguſt laſt they were impreſſed from the ſhip Thomas, James Crawford maſter, and put on board a tender belonging to the Otter ſloop of war, Matthew Squires, Eſq; commander; and when they went on board the tender, there were three negro men, and one mulatto, two of which (Aaron and Johnny, ſince taken) are claimed by Wilſon Miles Cary, Eſq; and are the ſame negroes that came on board the tender. The mulatto man, named Joe Harris, eſcaped from the tender after ſhe was caſt away, and appears to be the property of Mr. Henry King of Hampton. And theſe deponents farther ſay not.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

his

ANGUS X FISHER.

mark

ELIZABETH City, ſc.

SWORN to before us, September 4, 1775.

WALTER M'CLURG.

HENRY KING.

THE depoſition of George Gray, gunner of the ſloop Otter, being of lawful age, depoſeth and ſayeth, that between ſix and eight weeks ago, while the Otter ſloop of war, commanded by Matthew Squires, Eſq; lay in York river, there came on board the ſaid ſloop two negroes, Aaron and Johnny, who have been employed by Capt. Squires, and were caſt away in a tender with the ſaid Squires on Saturday the 2d of this inſtant. They have been ſince claimed by Wilſon Miles Cary, Eſq; and are the ſame negroes that were on board the Otter ſloop of war.—This deponent farther ſayeth, that about a month ago, a ſmall mulatto man, by the name of Joe Harris, came on board the ſaid ſloop of war, who he believes was entered on the ſhip's books, and has been employed by Capt. Squires on board the tender as pilot; he was in the tender with Capt. Squires when caſt away, the 2d inſtant. And farther this deponent ſayeth not.

GEORGE GRAY.

ELIZABETH City ſc.

SWORN to before us, September, 4, 1775.

WALTER M'CLURG.

HENRY KING.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE's VOYAGE,

Round the WORLD;

may be had at the

PRINTING OFFICE;

(Price TWELVE SHILLINGS BOUND.)

NANSEMOND, Sep. 13, 1775.

WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed perſons have raiſed a malicious report of my having two wives.—As ſuch a report muſt be to the prejudice of myſelf, and deſtructive to the peace of my family, and as I am alſo (if the ſaid report be true) liable to the penalty of the law, I therefore now publickly call on the propagators of the ſaid report, and every other perſon to make this ſcandal appear, and if I am culpable let me be brought to juſtice. Should they fail doing this, they may depend that in future I ſhall proceed to the utmoſt rigour of the law againſt any perſon who ſhall caſt an aſperſion of that kind againſt me.

CHARLES CASSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in Portſmouth, a ſervant man named THOMAS REES, (a Welſh man) about 5 feet high, had on when he went away a brown half coat lined with blew, metal buttons, a ſtriped under jacket, white Ruſſia drill breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes and ſilver platted buckles; he has a mark on his right arm and looks ſickly.——Whoever ſecures him in any goal ſo that I may get him again ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows.

MATTHEW SATCHELL.

N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony.

PRINCESS ANNE, Sep. 12, 1775.

FOR SALE

SIXTEEN Cart-horſes, among the number are ſome good RIDING HORSES; alſo three ſtrong CARTS with broad WHEELS, nine inch tread, with HARNESS, &c. the carts have been lately uſed for carting of ſtone for building the lighthouſe. Likewiſe a STALION called BOB THE RANTER, formerly belonging to Capt. JOHN WILSON of this place. For terms apply to ANTHONY LAWSON.

LONDON.

July 4. At nine o'clock on Friday morning the proper people belonging to the moving wardrobe, according to the orders given on Wedneſday laſt, had raiſed the canopy, and fixed the other appurtenances of the Royal Throne at St. James's, in order for his Majeſty to receive thereon the Addreſs, Remonſtrance, &c. of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London; his Majeſty was preſent, in order to receive them, but they did not come.

We are informed that an Addreſs, ſigned by the Delegates in America, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, by a noble Lord laſt Friday.

A correſpondent ſays, that a change in the Miniſtry is daily expected, and that ſoon after we may poſſibly hear of another general election; the Rockingham party ſeem likely to be reinſtated in conjunction with Chatham, Camden, &c.

The tranſported felons on board a late ſhip ſent to America have been refuſed admittance, and are on their return back again.

This day the Victualling Office contracted for 1300 ton of ſhipping, to carry proviſions to North America.

In conſequence of ſome private intelligence lately received, orders have been given for four of the beſt ſailing frigates in the navy to cruiſe from 150 to 200 leagues to the Weſtward.

We are informed from good authority, that the Miniſtry are fully reſolved to force the Americans to a legal ſubmiſſion to the Legiſlative Supremacy of the Britiſh empire; that if they ſeem to wait for the reſult of the conſultations of the Continental Congreſs, it is only to ſee what effect any conciliatory propoſals the Congreſs make, may have on the different Colonies; that however, they are reſolved to receive no propoſals whatever from that illegal Aſſembly; that, notwithſtanding the rebellion of the province of Boſton, they are willing to hear and redreſs ſuch grievances as by the legal Aſſembly of that Province (after having fully ſubmitted themſelves to the clemency of this country, and acknowledged the Supremacy of Parliament in all matters whatever) ſhall be laid before the King and Council, to be laid by them before the Parliament; that a part of the ſubmiſſion inſiſted on, is the delivering up to public juſtice the Ringleaders of the preſent inſurrection; and the making reparation, at the expence of the Colony, to the Widows and Orphans of ſuch Officers and Soldiers as were killed in the late ſkirmiſh at Concord and Lexington; that for the future peace of the Colony, the Aſſembly ſhall be only permitted to meet once in three years, and that only for making Bye-laws and municipal Regulations; that the Government ſhall be veſted (as in the King's provinces) in a Governor and twelve Counſellors; that the town of Boſton ſhall be regularly fortified and the port reſtored; that there ſhall be always kept in Garriſon there five Regiments, to be paid out of the Revenue to be raiſed by Parliament on the Provinces of New-England; that New-York ſhall alſo be fortified, and five thouſand men kept in that Province, on account of its central ſituation; that the remaining part of 10,000 men, allotted for the protection of the Midland Colonies, ſhall be placed in Garriſons or Forts, to be built at the expence of America, on the navigable rivers of the Provinces of Pennſylvania, Virginia and Maryland; that twelve frigates and cutters ſhall be conſtantly employed on the coaſt of America, to enforce the implicit obſervance of the act of navigation; that the Forts on the back of the New-England Provinces ſhall be ſtrengthened in their works, and garriſoned with Britiſh Troops, who ſhall have lands alloted them behind the Forts, upon a military tenure; that the ſame courſe of public juſtice, the ſame forms of trial and the ſame privileges as are poſſeſſed by all Britiſh ſubjects, ſhall be reſerved in the internal Government of America; and that the reſtrictions ſhall only conſiſt in the abſolute eſtabliſhment of her dependence on the Britiſh Empire and Legiſlature.

July 6. By private letters which arrived by the laſt Holland mail, certain advice is conveyed to ſome merchants in London of the danger their veſſels will be expoſed to in a ſhort time by the execution of ſome ſchemes lately planned by our good neighbours the French and Spaniards. The credit the merchants give to this advice is apparent already, as the great preparations making to ſend off their ſhips ſtopped in an inſtant, in which ſtate it is not likely they will remain for many months. To this advice is added, that ſeveral Dutch and Swediſh ſhips are conſtantly employed in tranſporting cannon, hemp, maſts and other marine ſtores from the ports of the Baltic to thoſe of France.

Yeſterday at one o'clock the Sheriffs, with the City Remembrancer, went up to St. James's to deliver into his Majeſty's hand the Reſolutions of the Common Hall on midſummer-day laſt, and alſo thoſe of the Common Hall held on Tueſday at Guildhall. Lord Rochford deſired to ſee the contents; but was told by the Sheriffs that it was their particular orders to deliver the papers which they had brought into his Majeſty's own hand, and therefore they could not comply with his Lordſhip's requeſt. The Sheriffs were then admitted into his Majeſty's preſence, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, we are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London in Common-Hall aſſembled to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into your Majeſty's hands, in their name, their Reſolutions agreed to in Common Hall on the 24th of June laſt, and of the 4th inſtant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the Reſolutions (but not the Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance) into the King's hand, which he received without making any reply, and retired immediately.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, Seven-pence half-penny.

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

ALSO,

THE ART OF SPEAKING;

(Price ſeven Shillings currency; — the LONDON Edition being ten Shillings and ſix-pence.)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a ſchool book, but as a private preceptor in the ſtudy of elocution, ſufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accompliſhments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been leſs ſtudied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has ſhewn both in the eaſy, yet ſublime rules he has laid, and the leſſons he has ſelected for the purpoſe of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the firſt accompliſhments of a Gentleman, that of reading and ſpeaking gracefully.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 21, 1775.

COMMITTED to the County goal of Norfolk, on the 6th Inſtant, a likely negro man, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his upper fore teeth are a good deal open, he is a very black fellow, and ſays his name is Tho. Shores, he alſo produced a paſs (which appears to be a conterfeit) that he ſerved his time with one Mr. Iſaac Gilford, in Paſquotank, North-Carolina; his maſter or owner is deſired to take him away, and pay the charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, G. Keeper.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 21, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MASON MILLER, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts properly proved to

THOMAS MATTHEWS, Executor.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 23, 1775.

JUST publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printer a ſermon preached in Norfolk Church July 20, 1775, by the Revd. THOMAS DAVIS jun. and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Committee, price 1s. 3d.

Lancaſter County, Indian Creek, Aug. 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's Landing on Wedneſday the 26th of July, a PETTIAUGER, built out of pine, between 30 or 32 feet in length and 3 or 4 feet in breadth, with eight ſeats made out of pine plank, two of which are new; the lower part of her gunwales made of oak, and the top pine; a moulding, or bend made of pine, on both ſides. She has been lately coated with turpentine both inſide and out. Her gunwale and bends painted black, and between the two ſhe is painted white, with a black vine round her quarters. Two hearts (either white or black) painted on her ſtern, which are ſcarce perceivable. Her thowl blocks are made of oak, have been much wore and are now faced with the ſame ſort of wood, which is almoſt wore through. She is well timber'd and has three iron clamps in her head, one in her ſtern and two in her bottom which are dove-tail'd in, over a crack on the inſide. Her ſtern is faced with iron and an iron thimble nail'd on her head to fix a painter in. She rows with four oars, two of which were carried with her, alſo a new rudder with iron pintles on it. Her ſtern piece is made of oak. I have ſome reaſons to believe ſhe was carried off by a negro man belonging to Mr. WILLIAM NUTE of Northumberland county, as he was ſeen on my plantation the day I loſt her and is now run away. It is more than probables he will carry her to Norfolk where (from a report that ha-lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever ſecures the PETTIAUGER ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS beſides what the law allows, and on conviction of the thief (if a white man) FIVE POUNDS. THOS. PINCHARD.

Princeſs Anne, July 30, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a well made, artful negro fellow named DOVER, about 31 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, has a flat noſe, and a large ſcar upon his right arm. Had on when he went away a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons; he is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Norfolk. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and commits him to Norfolk goal, ſhall have the above reward. (2) 66

JESSE HILL.

NORFOLK, September 6, 1775.

WAS caſt away from the ſhip Friendſhip, in the late gale of wind on the ſhoals of Willoughby point, all the maſts, yards, ſails and rigging belonging to the ſaid ſhip; likewiſe a new Long-boat about 22 feet keel. On delivering the whole or any part of them to the ſubſcriber, or to Meſſrs. Niel Jamieſon & Co. at Norfolk, ſhall be intitled to ſalvage on the part delivered.

(2) 66 THOMAS JANN.

PORTSMOUTH, Sep. 5, 1775.

I HAVE on hand about twelve hundred pounds ſterling value of dry goods, which I would diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms and upon a credit of ſix or twelve months. In my abſence apply to Mr. Alex. Roxburgh for terms.

ANTHONY WARWICK.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

(3) 66 JOHN JACOB.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1775.

I WAS on Sunday laſt in my own houſe violently aſſaulted, maimed and wounded by a certain Maynor Dyſon, without the leaſt provocation on my part; and as I conſider him a very dangerous man, inſtead of proſecuting him for a violation of the peace, I content myſelf with cautioning all perſons to beware of him, leſt they ſuſtain ſimilar or worſe injuries than I have done.

SETH POYNTER.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 15, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of JESUITS BARK in POWDER for Sale.——Alſo BALSAM of HONEY, NORRIS's DROPS, JAMES's POWDERS and ſundry other patent MEDICINES.

3) 63 JAMES M'CAW.

NORFOLK, September 9, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony for a few months, all perſons that are indebted to the concern under my management in Norfolk, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts with Mr. Robert Shedden at Portſmouth as ſoon as poſſible, and any debts of my contracting will be paid on application to him,

JOHN SHEDDEN.

N. B. I have left in the hands of Mr. Robert Shedden, a few Hhds. of two years old Weſt-India Rum, which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 22, 1775.

I INTEND for England ſoon

SAMUEL LONG

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT, & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after.——All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.